sufficient funds needed for the economy, and to repay the loans, and reduce dependence on borrowed funds.

Excise Duty on Detergent Industry

2099. SHRI ANANTRAY DEV SHANKER DAVE:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 84 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd February, 1994 and state:

(a) Which are the other industries, besides the detergents where no distinction, based on use of power is made for levy of excise duty:

(b) the details of production of detergents by non-power and power based industries:

(c) the prices of laundry soaps, detergents cakes and powder in the market;

(d) whether Government are aware of the labour emplomyent in sophisticated and traditional labour intensive detergent producing industries; and

(e) if so, what are the details of the comparative employment in both the sectors for producing the same quantum of commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) The other industries where no distinction has been made for levy of excise duty based on use of power include the following, such as, chemicals, paints, dyes, cosmetics and fire works.

(b) Details of production of detergents by non-power and power based industries is not being maintained in the Ministry of Finance. The time and effort spent in collecting such data may not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

(c) The prices depend upon several factors like brand name, product quality, marketing pattern etc., Based on the quick information collected in selected markets in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta in respect of some sample brands it is found that the market price of laundry soaps, detergent cakes and detergent powder are in the range of Rs. 10 to 35 per Kg; Rs. 12 to 40 per Kg and Rs. 13 to 92 per kg. respectively.

(d) Data regarding labour employment in the detergent industry using power and those using no power is not being maintained in the Ministry of Finance. The time and effort spent in collecting such data may not be commensurate with the result likely to be achieved.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Budget target about bringing down inflation

2100. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKAR DAVE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that immediately after presentation of the 1993-94 budget, Finance Ministry's high officials had made declarations to bring down inflation rate below 6 per cent;

(b) if so, why this target could not be achieved, the details;

(c) what is the borrowal from RBI during the last three years to meet Government's expenditure and from where RBI provided this amount;

(d) the reasons as why 1993-94 budget could not be adhered to and why on what account tax revenues went down and expenditure went up;

(e) whether Government had worked out a policy of cross subsidy in respect of fertilisers, foodgrains and electricity by raising administered prices; and

(f) whether Government are considering to tax farmers who are also engaged in trading or industrial activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). At the end of the last financial year 1992-93, the continued deceleration in inflation and the lower level budgeted for the fiscal deficit of 4.7 per cent of GDP in 1992-93 raised expectations of further decline in the inflation rate of 5 to 6 per cent range. During April-May 1993 the inflation rate actually was 6.9 per cent. From August 1993 the trend was reversed and the inflation rate has since remained between 8 per cent to 8.7 per cent. This uptrend is attributed mainly to the rise in prices of primary articles. due partly to the grant of higher minimum support prices for foodgrains and raw material crops

(c) Increase in the net Reserve Bank of Indian credit to Government for the last three years is listed below:

	(Rs. crore)
1991-92	5160
1992-93	4433
1992-93 (Upto Feb. '93)	8309
1993-94 (Upto 4 Feb. '94)	7033

(d) Net tax revenue to the Centre, as per the revised estimates of 1993-94, is Rs. 54,473 crore against the budget estimates of Rs. 62,739 crore. Shortfall is mainly due to lower realization of customs and Union excise duties. Total expenditure. as per the revised estimates is Rs. 1,43,872 crore against the budget estimates of Rs. 1,31,323 crore. Subsidies are estimated at Rs. 12,400 crore against the budget estimates of Rs. 8375 crore. Defence expenditure has also gone up from the budget estimates of Rs. 19,180 crore to Rs. 21,500 crore. The revised estimates of loans to States and Union Territories, and Central assistance for their plans are also higher than the budget estimates.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) There is no proposal under consideration at present.

Different taxation rates for industries

2101. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:
SHR SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) why Government have not differentiated on taxation rates applied to power consuming and non-power consuming industries producing the same type of commodities;

(b) whether it is a fact that power based detergent cake and powder producing industries have much lesser labour strength compared to non-power based detergent producing industries which are largely labour intensive;

(c) whether tax incentives are suggested for conversion from power based to non-power based labour intensive industries;

(d) whether it is a fact that non-power based and highly labour intensive industries are easing electricity shortage problem and helping economy in a general way by augmenting employment;